idea of the color and character of the Missouri. This is the water that people on its banks use for washing and drinking. If a quantity is barreled and allowed to stand, the sediment soon aettles and the water becomes tolerably clear. At our camp condensed milk was used to settle it with great effect. A small quantity placed in a glass of water precipitates the mud almost immediately. I have many times had to take it both for drinking and washing directly from the river. I have discovered no deleterious effects from drinking the muddy water, but often in washing in it have oucastioned whether I should not be less clean after washing than I was before. Another post I hope we have left behind as is the Missouri musketo. At Fort Rice musketoes were not unmercifully abundant; but jurther up the river, at Forts Lincoln and Blamarck, they were almost unbearable. The Indians do not give one-half of the trouble. It is only by wear-ing a musketo shield over the head and gloves on the

they were almost unbearable. The Indians do hot give one-half of the trouble. It is only by wearing a misketo shield over the head and gloves on the hands that protection is secured.

News has reached us of the Indian fight at Fort Lincoln. The skirmish, no doubt, fornished native for a sensitional telegram; but there was no magnitude to the fight, except on paper. The Sloux came down to fight the Rees, for whom, as mentioned in a former letter, they cherish an implacable harred. The surveyors, who had begun work on the road, were compelled to relire suddenly, traving their instruments. The Rees, who are enliated at the fort as seouts, returned the first of the Shoux, and killed four of them. Only one of the Rees was slightly wounded. The country was afterward seoured by Gir cavairy; but the Indians, whose numbers in early efforts wore greatly exagerstated, had retired, less four of their number. The surveyors' instruments were unharmed. There seems but little doubt the Indians came from the Grand River Agency, where it is to state unform they deserve protection, and have a right to expect it.

In six or eight days we expect to make a junction with the surveyors, who are now running their line along the function is insert it is not expected that the party will again be divided.

A THUNDER-STORN ON THE PLAINS.

CAMY No. 5, June 28.—A certain writer in the East, definical with the man who proposes to make Russia Dankrapt through the Hoosac Tannel, has written somewhat about Dokota. He is remembered here mainly for pine fact. Re is charged with saying that it never rains admitted by the Hodans from the protection and for the many for the first three mights to fortify our effect had the poyle and the proper. Indeed, it required all the resources we possessed for the first three mights to fortify our effect had the series and for the arc. The sandy hear for his achieved with saying that it never rains defined and the proper. Indeed, it required all the resources we possessed for the first three mights to fortify our

on his attachty, we shall the resources we critically it required all the resources we critically the first three nights to fortify our cheer drench and the groom. Two or the heaviest vans I have ever witnessed I have seen in Darainfall was very great, the thunder and carful and the wind a perfect tornade. The earny life was assailed the very first night of camp life was assailed the very first night of so the tent of our Chief Commissary wind unlandly leveled his tent found the canvas over him, with the indifference of a store, ill he was ready to dress. Two English

heat was bilstering in intensity. It was hard on our by the way, and had to be taken into ambulances. No acricus cases of sunstroke, however, are reported.

the solution tender into darkness, the solution the more may the first rays of daylight illumine to the more may the first rays of daylight illumine to the more may the first rays of daylight line and the bugle sounds a call to a new day.

On our second day from Fort Rice we saw plenty of nuclope. Gen. Custer with his dogs ran down several young rawn, and the hunters along the line brought down several with their rules. But by far the most such many several with their rules. But by far the most such many several with their rules. young fawn, and the hinters along the line brought down several with their rifles. But by far the most successful was the hunting club, composed of officers of the 22d Regiment. They have several valuable bounds, chief of which is "Given," a present by Mr. Given of Deashoines, who imported the steck from Ireland. By the third generation he is from Master McGrath, who won to his owners over \$250,050. Last year "Given" caught 12 full-grown antecope. This morning he was very successful. Before from he ran down four antelope, which, considering the heat of the day and the remarkable speed of that unitual, was a good day's work. The chase added some fresh, tensor meat to our larder, and afforded great diversion for the men. When the dogs were let hose the fedium of the march was forgotten. Shouts and yells ran slong the line to cheer the dogs and contact the antelope. The dogs were fired with enthusiasm themselves. The sight of an autoope 400 yards off was chough to start them when there was not a shadow of a chance of their catching him. To prevent them from rusming themselves out altorether it was necessary to leash their carriy in the day. Two spent dogs were leash their carriy in the day. Two spent dogs were leash them carry in the day. Two spent does were placed in the ambulance. One unfortunate for hound of Gen. Custer's was accidentally shot by a hunter, who meant to kill the antelope .no dog was pursuing. CHASING THE ANTELOPE.

From the many knolls which lay in our path, com-manding extensive views of the country, we could frequently watch a classe from the start to the close, and where the view was interrupted the temptation to follow at full speed with our borses was seldom resisted when the issue was close. Indisns were entirely forgotten in the rage for antelope. I cannot resist the impression that for purpose of sport alone it is wanton cruelty to hant down this beautiful creature of the plain. But when one has lived on ham or bacon for several days, with only an occasional relief of tough beef, the impression changes. Antelope becomes a necessity. The sport is only a concomitant. It is an hard thing to remember when you are hunting antelope or other game that you are going to a fineral. If one succeeded in remembering this, an undue regard for conventional ceremony might defeat his purpose. The sport really lies in catching the fleet aminual. It is only when you have reached him that you think of the Isofe. Thore is plenty of room for pity at the death. And I do not think that among army officers this element is regarded as a weakness. It is assumed whou the old bucks are eaught that they have lived long chough, and the time has come for them to serve their day and generation. But let the dogs run down some young fawn but a month or two old, and how the father element comes to the surface. The other day the dogs chight a fawn searcely over a month old. Just as they were about to pounce on it, an officer, an old hunter, not given to service the service the service of the service has a way to be said. the rage for antelope. I cannot resist the impression the dogs caught a fawn scarcely over a month old. Just as they were about to pounce on it, an officer, an old hunter, not given to sentimentality, who has stain his buffale and autolope by the score, rode up and saved the base from the dogs. "It bleat so piteously," he said, "it made me think of my own babes, and I let it go." No one in the regiment would dispute the bravery of this efficer; but cowards would be the first to laugh at his pity. I only tell this and the following Incident to show you that the men that command and compose the expedition are not all savages, even if they don't believe in the President's peace policy as a practical measure. I was riding yesterday with Gen. Stanley, Fred. Grant, and several of the General's staff at the head of the column just in advance of the party of scouts. As we

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS.

Since leaving Fort Rice our scientists have not been idle. Mr. Allen has collected about 125 species of flowers between Fort Rice and Camp No. 5, a distance of 45 miles. The prevalent families are the Composite and

summit of this tall and rugged butte were the remains of an eagle's nest. A haws, flying over its sandy head, showed that this strange clevation was still a home for the fowls of the air.

The nest of another bird, which proved to be Say's flycatcher, was found in the niches of the rocks. The young had just been hatched, and we did not interfere with their nascent life. We are a little too late for eggs. A few weeks carlier would have made a great difference in the collection. On this butto we found some new specimens of plants.

To the casual observer, it is somewhat difficult to realize that these abrupt, insular hills, bear on their caps what was once the surface soil of this whole region. But such is the testimony of geology. Demidation has worn the plain into hills and furrows, and, combined with the action of the wind, has left these conical buttes like islands rising from a green billowy sea. In some cases they form almost perfect cones, fifty, sixty, or seventy feet above the plain. In other cases they are larged piles of rock, of great irregularity in form, sometimes tumbled together in broken piles, like the remains of an ancient rain. On the butte we ascended, the jouer wall of rock was elevated two feet above the interior, forming a circular bustion, a natural fortification. The rock was mainly sandstone of varying degrees of hardness, sometimes see earl as readily to erumble in the hand and be carried off by the swift wind, again very hard and argilhacous. Nodules of from were found imbedded in the sand, and a dyke of trap was exposed on the crest. Wind and water had left their autographs with great legibility and in great abundance. Pockets in the sandstone showed how the wind with its siliceous augur had borded into the stone. Waterworn caves and silices sometimes extended clear through the crest of the butte. Subsolh, round holes were worn through the sinuse of rock as clean as if made by a cannon-bail. Riding over the surface of the plain, we could look through these riddled bastions and see th

CAMP NO. 19, 50 MIRSS WEST OF FOUR RICE, July 3.—
For rull nine days after leaving Fort Rice the persecution of rain and wind was continued. In a third very serious storm which I have not before chroniced, hai was added to the programme of destructive agents. I regret that no provision was made on this trp for recording the amount of rain-rail. But I do not think it would nice amount of rain-rail. But I do not think it would nice cases of bed sores, water beds are quite emifortable. If we had slept a few nights more on the metamorphic rock with which for many mides the glace it was paved the plains, such a prescription might have been alreviating. But the dirt had disappeared before the provision in the two inches of water which it in my test. Rather than lie in a cold bath I dog a trench through the floor which, in a literal sense, was the green carpet of earth. A poncho and a buffal or best provision in the two inches of water which it is my test. Rather than lie in a cold bath I dog a trench through the floor which, in a literal sense, was the green carpet of earth. A poncho and a buffal or best provision in the two inches of water which it is my test. Rather than lie in a cold bath I dog a trench through the floor which, in a literal sense, was the green carpet of earth. A poncho and a buffal or best of the cold, upright in their intention, but too easily influenced. Under the action of the wind they showed a strong in clination. I got under the blankets and launched into a somewhat shallow sleep; no dream that "I developed the provision in their intention, but too easily influenced. Under the action of the wind they showed a strong in clination. I got under the blankets and launched into a somewhat shallow sleep; no dream that "I developed the provision in their intention, but too easily indicated in marble halls "could dispel the provision in the reaching of the provision in their intention, but too easily indicated in the provision in the reaching the provision in the reaching the provision in the reachi CAMP NO. 19, 50 MILES WEST OF FORT RICE, July 3 .-For full nine days after leaving Fort Rice the persecusupport the tent. Even the actualities of plus and ropes were unable to resist the fearful tornado which at midnight invaded the garrison. Sentinels and pickets were of no avail. Our ammunition was useless. In a prairie fire, the only way to combat it is by a counterfire. But this homeopathic principle does not apply to the winds; and if it did, we had only forty buglers and the cavairy band to resist it. What could we do with these against this tornado, backed up 2,000 miles to the east! The wind had victory in its breath. It charged through the camp and won the battle. When about 3 o'clock the bugle sounded, a hundred men lay on the tented field. This happens every morning; but on this occasion almost every man's tent lay on top of him. The wind had possession of the field. To call it wind is a euphemism. It was a full-grown hurricane. It was no respecter of persons. In its midnight raid on our camp no regard was paid to rank or station. Ediquette was past consideration. It blow over Gen. Stanley's tent with no more respect than if he had been a private solder. One of his alids was served in the same way. Your correspondent could no louger chaim excenption. A heavy blast, dynamically about 100 pounds to the square inch, struck his triangular canvas on lis windward leg and carried it off its feet as if it had been a toy set up for the micre purpose of being blown down. In one of the battalions nearly every tent was leveled to the ground. Happily the storm ceased by daybreak, and we were enabled to gather up our scattered effects on the plain and put ourselves together without further torment from the disjointing wind and the soaking rain. Misery loves company. It is one of the mitigations of such an experience that a numerous somebody has suffered like unto yourself. Two or three hundred personal sympathies banked together after such a distress furnish a common fund from which every one can draw. To chronic gramblers the event vapiles material for weeks to come. Unless one is disposed to take a cheerful view o

EAD WEATHER-DAKOTA MUD.

I have given you one night's experience in this nine days' battle with the elements. It is only a small segment of the circle. Day after day we were beset with embarrassments quite as aggravating. Gen. Stanley embarrassments quite as aggravating. Gen. Stanley has been in this Department for some years; but he confessos-that he has never seen the weather equaled. The rain has not been without intermission; but the intermissions have never reached 25 hours in length. Then the rain, when it has come, has come like a deluge. Fortunately we have had but one hall storm. From this, the most dangerous of storms to an expedition of this kind, the main part of the command and outfil was happily relieved. The surveyors of the escort under Major Townsend that accompanied them, who were about 89 relies digitant from us at the time, suffered severely. It wasend that accompanied them, who were about 89 ies distant from us at the time, suffered severely. It was one of the most remarkable hall-storms ever wit-nessed. An account of the storm and the damage it effected is given further on.
So far, not excepting the Indian skirmish near Fort

So one in the regiment would they not be the first Johnship of the Johnshi Lincoin, an insignificant affair, and the antelope hunters of our own party, who distinguished themselves by

quantity of brush and grass is placed on top and well weighted with dry earth. The teams and wagons then move over triumphantly. If wood is not to be had, rocks and stones which some iceberg or glacter ages ago had carted to this spot without coat, find their first acquaintance with utility as the basis for a road bed. It is the midiferent places, where a half-way compromise between moistaire and dryneas has been effected, that are the most decelving. They are too soft to be implicitly trusted, too hard to be thoroughly distrusted. They furnish room for experiment; and when half a dozen teams at a crossing have become hub-stailed in the mud teams at a crossing have become hub-stailed in the mud they fornish considerable room for regret. It is a regret which is not allied to reticence. Bunyan's Stouch of Despond was a mind difficulty compared with some of those we encountered. Christian did, indeed, have a hard time of it; but he was happily on foot. If he had had a six mule team to drive I am afraid he would never have reached the wickst gate at all. If there be any missionary society in the East prepared to undertake that conversion of Western teamsters, one of their first tan conversion of Western teamsters, one of their first tan conversion of Western teamsters, one of their first tan conversion of these soughs the teamster's cowhide is almost ubiquitous. It seems to make but little difference whether a mule is pulling or not, he is beaten all the same. He is beaten imperatively to make him go; he is beaten subjunctively lest he should not go. So, whether a mule is politing or not, he is beaten subjunctively lest he should not go. So, whether a mule is politing or not, he is beaten subjunctively lest he should not go. So, whether a mule is politing or not, he is beaten all the same. He is beaten imperatively to make him go; he is beaten subjunctively lest he should not go. So, whether a mule is politing or not, he is beaten all the reason of lash. There are a few teamsters whom I could crossing a ditch, but MILITARY METHODS APPLIED TO MUD.

When heavily loaded wagons, or as I have sometimes seen, four or five at a time, get stuck in the mud, the seen, four or five at a time, get stuck in the mud, the infantry are frequently called upon to puil them out. The men sometimes extract no little amusement on these occasions. A team of six mules, and 200 men on a rope puiling at a wagon, makes traction; of, no mean power, But I have seen such a team puil on a stalled wagon till the rope broke, without budging it an inch. When the rope broke and 200 men were orderly piled one on top of another like a row of fallen bricks, all idea of gloom immediately vanished. Only a well-beited man could hold his sides together. A rope breaking under these circumstances is a failure which is a sure forermore to success, if one good laugh does not pull that wagon out of the mud, dig around the whoels a little and another laugh ecriainly will. When the first half dozon stalled teams which have discovered the treacherous road are pulled out, the pieneers go quietly to work and mend the crossing for the rost. The banks are lined with 200 or 300 sordiers watching the result. They form a jury which will seen pronounce a verticet. The pioneers work hard and well. A bridge or a fliting that has to support about 2,000,000 points in the course of an afternoon needs to be well made. An hour or two usually suffices for a pretty bad place. The pioneers then with draw. The teamsters on the bank mount their mules and prepare to advance. The first teamster is the object of great interest. If he is a good driver, his chances for giory are considerable. With his line in one hand and his cowhide in the other, he gives a lond shout, jerks his line, flourishes his whip, and rolls out his favorite carse. moment when the whole weight of the wards chais on the structure. But the vioneers have done their work well. The structure is arm, Yet there is a steep bank on the other side. It is a hard pull for the mules. The driver redenties his shouts and curses. The soldiers join with "Hi, his." The mules are pelted with muld and stones, and lashed with the driver's whip. They pull as if they were going clean out of their skin. At last the top is reached; the soldiers clap their hands. The driver pulls asdie, dismounts, lets his mules blow, takes a "chaw" of tobacco, sings his whip over his shoulder, and rises several pegs in its own estimation. But it is not the bridges and causeways, but the unmade places, that try the teamster's skill and discretion. It is the man who knows how to choose his place in the slough and arge his mules over it that achieves the greatest glory. I have never seen anything which quite equals the smile of self-complacency that lightens a teamster's face when he has crossed a bad place where a haif dozen others were hopelessly stuck in the mud. It would take a half column to translate its significance. After such a success a quid of tosucco would never suffice in the world. If he does not take a pull of whisky at the top of the hill, he will take one hefore the day is over.

When we reached Heart River, near which point we expected to meet the surveyors, we found the river about four feet high, and rapidly rising. Our horses forded it without difficulty, and about one hun fred wagons were brought over en a bed of ricks which was made at this place hast year. With the exception of several buckets which went floating down the stream, and the capsizing of one of the wagons on the bank, no loss was sink aimed. The water continued to rise so rapidly that we were obliged to leave over a hundred wazons on the other side, under a sufficient guard, and await the fail of the river. This took place the next morning, and all our novables were safely landed. We remained at Heart River the following day, sen

surveyors and their escert. Dispatches from Major Townsend, who commanded the escert, made known their helpless condition, and induced Gen. Staning to send insuediate relief.

The storm occurred on Tuesday, the 24th, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It came on with such force and rapidity that the surveying parity were taken by surprise. The party had already become well-familiarized with rain and wind and tunder, out half was an unlooked-for accession. Males and horses can stand thunder and lightning, wind and rain, with reasonable composure. But when volleys of fey bullets come rather composure should forsike them, and sometimes give place to the greatest terror. The only safe way is to unlittle the teams and its them by their heads to the wagons. This storm found the surveyors and Major Townsend on the march, with a portion of the 8th Industry and a company of cavairy. The storm is repredeep on a level and a foot or more in drifts."

Gen. Resier correborates the statement of Major
Townsend as to the violence of the storm and the
unusual depth of hail, and further as to the dog and the

unusual depth of hall, and further as to the dog and the antelope which were found dead. When oid Clemen heard about the unfortunate dog, he shook his head and expressed the opinion that the dog had been run over by one of the wagons in the stampede. The officers of the sin are somewhat unwilling to leave the dead do out of the catalogue of effects directly produced by the out of the catalogue of effects directly produced by the hall, and in the absence of a post-mortem I aubinit the statement to the creduity of your readers. Thego is no doubt that a young antelope was killed, and the marks on the bodies of some of the men showed what a tremendous petiting they received. Lieut. Fowell's head was badly cut. Lieut. Lyouch showed me his leg. It was black and blue from knee to heel. His back had been pounded to the same color. Major Townsend's hat is a sight to behold. If it had gone through a hundred campaigns, it could hardly have been more theroughly used up. The storm did not has over fifteen minutes, but it hasted long enough to punish four companies of infantry and 25 cavairymen pretty badly, to demoish a mule train, destroy a wagon and six days' rations for 35 men. The hall fell about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. mule train, destroy a wagon and six days'rations for 36 men. The hall fell about 4 o'clock in the atternoon. The next morning, at 10 o'clock, it was still to be gathered in the ravine. The stones were as large as a walnut. On learning the extent of the damage Gen. Stanley ordered Gen. Custer to proceed with his cavalry to the relief of Major Townsead and the engineers, taking mechanics' rations and forage. The condition of the roads and streams was such that the main command could move but slowly. We reached Major Townsead's camp yesterday, having been detained two days by the rapid rising of the "Maddy."

Gol. Baker, the Quartermaster, will return to Port Lincoin to-day with 40 wagons for more forage, and overtake the expedition in 10 or 12 days.

Gen. Stanley now expects to reach the Yellowstone Fiver at the mouth of the Powder River by the 1st of August. It is probable now that a portion of the troops under command of Gol. Brauly will go on in advance to build a stockade at the river to protect the supplies sent up the river by beats.

THE LATEST SCHENTIFIC DISCOVERIES.

Prof. Allen, our zoologist and botanist, made a gratify-

EDUCATION.

CONVENTION OF THE STATE TEACHERS' AS-SOCIATION.

WORK OF TWO DAYS-THE PUBLIC SCHOOL CURRICU-LUM-CONCERNING ACADEMIES-THE COMMIS-SIONER SYSTEM-INEFFICIENCY OF TEACHERS' INSTITUTES. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

UTICA, July 22.-The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the New-York State Teachers' Association was opened at 3 p. m. to-day in the Opera House of this city. The President, Edward Danforth, Deputy State Superintendent, Albany, occupied the chair. A brief and kindly address of welcome to the Association was made by the Mayor of Utica, Charles K. Grannis, and responded to by President Danforth, on behalf of the members. The President then delivered the annual address—a statistical account of the use, progress, and present condition of public school instruction in the State. The report of the Standing Committee on the Condition of Education, read by the Chairman of the Committee, bristled with suggestions of radical changes or reforms. The report recommends such legal action in the matter of District School Libraries as will make the library system more efficient. If this cannot be done, it then recommends that the library system be about ished, and the funds now squandered on it appropriated to some useful department of public instruction. Another suggestion is that the filling of the office of School Commissioner be removed out of the sphere of local polities, and that the appointments be made here-after by the State Superintendent, or by an appointing board chosen by the Governor; and further, that the salary of the Commissioner be so increased as to secure competent men, who will devote their whole time to the duties of the office. The report in addition condemns the present duality in the supervisory department of Public Education at Albany, because it separates the scademics from the public school system, and presents one of the great obstacles to a united system of public instruction. It recommends that one or the other department should be done away with. Mr. Hau, from the Special Committee on Educational Statistics, failed to appear, and there was no report. The meeting then ad-

journed at 4), to meet again at 7).

Meanwhile the members met in different sections in a fine High School building, a credit to Utica. These sections covered the following ground: A, Common and graded schools; B. Higher Education-Colleges, High Schools, and Academies; C. Professional training of Schools, and Academies; C, Professional training of teachers—Normal ischools, Institutes, &c.; D, Supervision—School Commissioners and Saperintendents. Sections B, C, and D adjourned until to-morrow, there being too few present to-day to make the sessions of interest. Section A, however, had a full attendance in the large assembly-room of the High School. Major Geo. H. Stowitz of Buffaio opened the exercises by roading a paper on the "Carriculum of our Public Schools," wherein he maintained: I. That the present curriculum of studies in graded schools is adverse to the nature of the child's mind. 2. That a true system should conform to probable vocationin life. 3. That children should be taught to think and express themselves is simple language. 4. That often a single study produces a strong feeling of distincts in the mind of a child and drives it from the school-room. 5. That the studies ought to be varied in kind and not oppressive in quantity, for there can be no right growth with intellectual gorging. 6. That moral caucation in the present curriculum is only an incidental element, but that it demands full recognition as one of the three branches of mental, moral and physical instruction or training. Mr. Martin of Sing inquired wather the author of the report would.

remarks the discussion of the report was postponed, and the Section adjourned.

The method of dividing the afterneon work of each day into sections, is something new in the work of the Association. How it will succeed remains to be seen. The President made the gratifying announcement this afterneon that all clocationary performances, and other outside exercises, such as solo singing, would be entirely excluded from the present session of the Association. This looks like business, and the announcement was cordially received. Some 300 persons were present this afterneon. In the evening Dr. Lewis delivered an entertaining lecture on "Eyes and Ears," mustrated by large models.

Utica, July 23.—There is a noticeable increase in the attendance at the Convention to-day. Those here from elstant Superintendents Calkins and McMullin. Brooklyn sends Superintendent Bulkley, Principals Jelliffe, Sheldon of Oswego, MacVicar of Potsdam, Farnham of Singhamton, Packard of Saratoga Springs, Cavert of Albany, Allen of Geneseo, King of Fort Edward, and

Hannibal Smith of Watertown.

The latter read the opening paper this morning on The Academy as an organic part of a system of public monwealth has an innerent right to protect itself against danger arising from any source; 2. That the Commonwealth has therefore the right to dietate and provide whatever education it deems necessary for the welfare itself, it is its duty to provide the best culture of modern times through its schools. Prof. Smith then proceeded to inquire how should the State do this! I. Through a State Board composed of men of the highest ability and acquirements, armed with discretionary power to deter-mine the best system of instruction; 2. Under general laws to combine the elementary schools, the academies, and the colleges in one organic relation and unity of system. He defined an academy as a secondary school midway between elementary schools and colleges and preparatory for the college or normal school. The following conditions were insisted on; 1. Free tuition to all. Commodious buildings. 3. Compensation on a fixed basis of salaries, and not, as now, dependent partly on moneys derived from tuition. The State ought to regulate academic education as a part of a general system, because this necessary control springs from the very nature of our democratic institutions. It is, moreover, highly economical. What is wanted as not an educated class, but the highest education of all, and that the in-dividual should be educated for the public welfare; and to assume public duty and responsibility. The paper was well written, but it gave offense in one passage to the country academies by suggesting that perhaps in cer tain localities sectarian teaching might be allowed under the strictest limits, although it ought to be strictly for. bidden in cities and large communities, Mr. Flack of Claveraes, at the close of the address, claimed that the country ought to be treated in no way different from the city, where religious sentiment was as necessary as in country schools. Prof. Allen of Geneseo supported the paper as an announcement of the necessity of free school education from the lowest schools to the highest. Why, said he, should not the academies be entirely free as well as the normal schools? The paper represented the present state of public scattment with reference to the best management of the academies.

Superintendent Beattle then read a paper on "Supervision in Cities." Its leading points were, that Superintendents ought to be mon of commanding ability and educational enture; that they ought to be set apart to their work, and not permitted to combine administra-tive duty with supervision, instancing cases where Su-perintendents we re Presidents of Boards of Education; and that women should frequently be chosen as Super-intendents.

and that women should frequently be chosen as Superintendents.

The next paper by Commissioner Selden, Genesce
County, maintained that the present system of supervision through commissioners of public education in the
country districts has failed to fulfill the expectations
of the friends of that arrangement, and that
in very many cases the commissioners are selected on
account of their availability for political naes. Major
Stourtz of Buffalo said that supervision whether by
principals, commissioners, or superintendents no longer
means teaching; that there is very great danger from
this source; that commissioners or superistendents untrained as feachers cannot wisely supervise, because
they cannot even advise as to the best methods, and
that it is by no means uncommon to find young men
fresh from college placed as superintendents and experienced teachers.

that it is by no means uncommon to find young men fresh from college placed as superintendents and experienced teachers.

Prof. McVicar of the State Normal School at Potsdam read a report on "Improved Methods of Education."

After premising that methods of instruction involve three requisites, teacher, pupil, and subject to be taught, and that all these have an inherent relation and mutual dependence, the essayist argued that the proper manazement of these three depends; I. On a truthful analysis of the child nature of the pupils; 2, the adaptation of truth to this ascertained analysis; 3, the best methods or contrivances to piace the mind of the pipil in relation to the truths to be incalcated. Improved methods are the product of fixed laws, Some teachers are so naturally fitted for their work that they are a law into themselves. Good teachers thus formulate in time their own laws. But teaching is at once a science and an art, and floating all around there is a great number of uncollected, unarranged principles that need to be worked into a perfect system. It is imporatively demanded that there should be in some way a perfect organization of educational men, to conduct experiments and test these principles just as in the physical sciences there are men free from practical care and responsibilities to investigate laws and principles of nature.

Mr. Cavert of Alicany, while generally approving the paper, thought that after all each teacher must dight in his own armor, and that principles of teaching will nevre be able to do his work for him; he must make himself. Prof. Sheldon of Osweso thought that teachers were not only born but also made; that there must always be a special natural aptitude for a calling in addition to the best training therein to enable any person to reach the highest place. Underneath all methous lie great principles, and he is best furnished for his work who knows must floroughly those principles. Mr. Farnham of Biughammon offered the following resolution, which was adopted;

of Public Luxuretton shall be shapped and to take into consider

tion and derise a plan for the organization of an institute that shall scarre the attendance of the best classators of the State to carry out the suffractions of the refers.

Dr. Jewell of Greenbush read a paper on "Teachers' Institutes—Their Necessity and Inefferency," who rein he asserted that these Institutes are easential, because they do the work for a large number of teachers in a funited way, which normal schools in a more extended way do for a more limited number; that in the past there has been a great deficiency in their management, and that they have been the field of entoational Bohemianism, and of some of the wildest and most ill-regulated notions. That the Institutes were able to endure such a regimen is evidence of their vitality. This, he was happy to say, was of the past. Pablic sentiment was undergoing a change. The shallow tumultuous style of instruction in them formerly is now in disfayor. It is important that they should be greatly improved. The chief of these improvements should be found in stricter limitation to instruction ip primary and elementary methods, a daily programme of sudjects, aboiltion of all instruction on such subjects as grammar and arithmetic, utilizing the evening sessions by presenting in a popular way they subjects treated through the day, and an adequate supply of competent institute teachers—most difficult to be obtained on account of the special and peculiar preparation necessary.

Before the adjournment, Prof. Flack introduced the following resolution, which however was not adopted:

Bestoled, That a committee of two be appointed by the Chair to ask the beginner to appropriate the sense of \$15.000 to pay appears of teachers who attend to State Teachers' Association.

MUNICIPAL INTERESTS.

WOODEN PAVEMENTS CONDEMNED. LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS TO THE MAYOR-EXPENSE AND DISADVANTAGE OF WOODEN PAVEMENTS-NEED OF STREET RE-

PAIRS THROUGHOUT THE CITY. Commissioner Van Nort of the Department of Public Works has sent the following letter to the Mayor in relation to repairing wooden pavements: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, BOOM 19, CITY HALL. July 23, 1873.

To the Hon. WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor of the City, and Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Apportion-DEAR SIR: Numerous complaints are being constantly

received by this Department from property-owners and residents, and from the Police and Health Departments, as to the condition of several of the wooden pavements of the city. That many of these pavements are in a condition dangerous to life and property is beyond ques-One of the Sanitary Inspectors of the Board of Health,

reporting on the pavement in North Moore-st., says: "It is in a condition dangerous to life and detrumental to health. The wooden blocks comprising portions of the pavement are broken and out of place, and many of them are gene. This condition causes several pools of mud and staguant water, which measure respectively 3 feet by 3 feet, 3 feet by 4 feet, 4 feet by 18 feet, 3 feet by 15 feet, 12 feet by 15 feet, and 15 feet by 20 feet. These pools contain not only stagmant water and mud, but also collections of gurbage undergoing moist decomposition, and exhaling offensive cases."

This description, I regret to say, is a fair representa-tion of the present condition of several of the streets of the city paved with wooden pavement. The matter is one which requires prompt and efficient attention.

This Department is by the charter charged with the "cognizance and control of paving, repaving, and repairing streets, and keeping the same clear of obstruc-The same law, however, provides that " no ex pense shall be incurred by any of the Departments, Boards, or officers thereof, unless an appropriation shall have been previously made concerning such expense."

this Department can take no action whatever looking to the execution of even the most necessary repairs of the this direction under any circumstances depends upor the extent of the appropriation previously made

pavements, which have been laid at an aggregate cost of \$2,254,478 87. To maintain these pavements in a proper condition, at least \$0.000 square yards of renewal would have to be executed in each year, and if done with the patented materials, chemically treated, would entail upon the city an annual expenditure of \$20,000. Considering the present condition of these pavements and their perishable mature. I think that this would be a useless expenditure of the public money, and acting upon this conviction. I did not hestate to recommend to inc Common Council the imagination of a properly devised acheine for the gradual removal of these wooden pavements and the substitution of stone pavements. The Common Council hid not, however, the power, and the Leghiature failed to authorize the carrying out of my recommendations, or of some other equally efficient scheme to effect this much needed reform.

Until some such scheme is devised and duly authorized it appears to me to be the imperative duty of the officers of the city to see that, where absolutely required for the safety of the public, these pavements are properly repaired. pavements, which have been laid at an aggregate cost of

officers of the city to see that, where absolutely required for the safety of the public, these pavements are properly repaired.

Accordingly, and with the view of providing for the execution of this work, I asked for an appropriation of \$20,000. This estimate was submitted by me after a careful examination, which satisfied me that at least 19,151 yards of pavement must be immediately repaired, and to execute which in the most economical manner possible would cost the amount asked for by me. Without any communication with me on the subject, I am advised by the Controller that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has reduced my estimate one-half. This action of the Board was taken on the advice and recommendation of the Controller. If it is the final action of the Board, I of course must submit, but I cannot do so without specially advising you that for the sum appropriated the work necessary to remove these plaque expots cannot be performed. This is not true conomy. It is simply fostering and increasing those germs of epidemic disease which are already too numerous in our midst.

I trust this important matter will receive your early attention, and that yee can arrange to have the same, on as early a date as possible, reconsidered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Very respectfully yours,

Commissioner of Public Works.

MEETING OF THE DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

AWARD OF CONTRACTS FOR LUMBER AND IRON. At the Dock Commissioners' meeting yesterday afternoon, the Executive Committee reported favorably in the following matters: The communica-tion from Wm. Laimbeer, President of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, recommending that dredging be done in front of Bellevue Hospital; the application of the Eric Railway Company asking permision to retain the Department's bering machine for a further time of Sodays; the petition of Appleton Sturgla to erect a shed on bulkhead between piers 11 and 12, C. R.: the recommendation of Superintendent Brown that Capt. Thorne be directed to sheath the end of pier foot of Fifth-st., E. R., and the approach to dumping ground; the petition of Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to dock out or fill in, between piers between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth-sts., N. R. A communication from Controller Green in Preference

to the standing of the bldders on piles, lumber, iron material, &c., was ordered on file. A resolution was adopted to the effect, that the contract for furnishing the Department with bolts, spikes, and iron material for the Department with bolts, spikes, and iron material for the term of six months be awarded to F. L. Burke, provided the sureties offered by him should prove satisfactory to the Commissioners and the Controller. It was resolved that the Superintendent of Ecpairs and Supplies be directed to erect a pier at the foot of Rwington St., 235 feet long and 50 feet wide, at a cost not exceeding \$9.000. A resolution was adopted to the effect that the contract for furnishing lumber to the Department for the term of one year be awarded to F. Bigler & Co., the lowest bidder, provided the surcties were satisfactory.

The following communication was referred to the Excentive Committee: From Commissioner Van Nort, in reference to the crection of a bulkhead at the foot of One-hundred-and-fitty-fifth-st., North River, and the extension of Dulkheads between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth-sts. East River; a petition of the New-Jersey Southern Ealiroad Company, lessees of Piers, North River, to extend said pier 50 feet; a communication the Health Department, requesting that dredging be done at the foot of One-hundred-and-sixth-sc., Harlem River; a communication from the Hebbiken Land and Improvement Company in reference to providing increased ferry accommodations at Christopherse, Ferry, North River; a communication from Edward Tague, asking permission to have dredging done at bulkhead foot of Thirty-seventh-st., North River, at his own expense; a petition from Thos. Loughtan, for permission to occupy a part of the Midland Ealiroad Company's buliding on the pier at the foot of Vesey-st., for market purposes; a communication from the Health Department, 75 by 30 feet in extent, on pier at the foot of Leroy-st., North River. the torm of six months be awarded to F. L. Burke, pro

ALLEGED UNEQUAL TAXATION. MEETING OF THE SUPERVISORS' SPECIAL COMMIT-

The Supervisors' Committee appointed to investigate the assessed valuation of property in the

TEE-HLLUSTRATIONS OF AN APPARENTLY UN-JUST SYSTEM.

12th, 19th and 22d Wards, met yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, where a large ciercal force was engaged in making transcripts from the tax books for the benefit of property owners, who are invited to present their objections, in person or by attorney, to the committee to-day. The meeting yesterday was in-formal, and a cursory examination of the tax-books made by Supervisors McCafferty and Koch, revealed many instances of unequal assessments. Some of the most glaring instances were pointed out as follows: Jane Wright, who owns a house in Forty-sixth-st., between Lexington and Fourth-aves., is assessed \$10,500, while Al bert Gidford, who owns the place adjoining, is assessed only \$250. Both are brown stone houses. The building situated on the south-east corner of Grand and Mott-sts. owned by a Mr. Richardson, is 70 feet deep and 25 feet wide. The lot is fully built upon, and it is assess \$9,000. The next building on Grand-st., owned by Mr. Warren, is only 53 feet deep and 25 feet wide, yet the assessment is \$11,000. This house in valued at fully

\$10,000 less than the former. An application made to the Board of Assessors to have the amount reduced was denied. Of two houses in the Nineteenth Ward which have an assessed valuation of \$5,000, one, signated at the south-west corner of Third-ave, and Fiftieth-sk., is valued at \$35,000, and commands a rental of \$5,000; the other, situated in Forty-fourth-st., between Third and Lexington-aves, is worth only \$20,000, and rents from \$1,000 to \$1,700.

exington-aves, is worth only \$20,000, and reces from 1,900 to \$1,700.

Numerous other instances were noticed of unequal assessment, showing that not only is the proportion of the unden on property-owners unequality apportioned mong the wards, but that, in the same wards, property among the wards, but that, in the same wards, property is disproportionately assessed. The Committee will meet again to day in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. They will give all persons in the Nineteeth Ward, aggrieved by excessive valuation, an opportunity of applying before them at to-day's needing, and on Saturday, and on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Residents of the Twenty-second Ward may apply on Thursday, July 31, Friday, Aug. 1, and Saturday, Aug. 2, and residents of the Twenty-second Tuesday Aug. 5, Wednesday, Aug. 6, and Thursday, Aug. 7. The hours of the several meetings are from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

THE COURTS.

AWNINGS OVER STORES ILLEGAL. In the Superior Court, yesterday, before

Judge Monell, J. S. Jackson sought to have his temporary injunction against John J. Trenor continued. The latter leased from him the ground story of the premises south-east corner of Sixth-ave, and Fortypremises south-east corner of Sixth-ave, and Fortyeighth-st., and was about to creet a wooden awning to
protect his groceries from the sun when restrained by
the injunction. Judge Pratt made the injunction permanent, on the ground that the use of an awning is a
purely private one, and that the Legislature cannot
authorize the use of a public street for a private purpuse. He sees further by saying that the municipal
authorities have no right to grant any such permission
as that granted to the respondent, and that the longcontinued practice in this regard does not in the least
strengthen its legality. strengthen its legality.

BUCKLEY ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Some time ago an application was made to Judge Daniels, in the Supreme Court, to admit to bail Michael Buckley, jointly indicted with two other mea for the murder of Jacob Young in a Yorkville lager-beer saloon, on March 17, which was refused. Yesterday the application was renewed before Judge Pratt; and, it being shown that Buckley could not be convicted for the capital offense, as he did not inflict the fatal wound, the motion was granted. Col. John R. Fellows was counsel for the prisoner, and the District-Attorney rep-resented the people.

A UNITED STATES MINISTER ARRESTED FOR

In 1869, A. Winter, for Theodore Leon, obained judgment against George Williamson, Minister to entral America, for \$766, in the Court at Sureveport, La. Of this amount \$179 50 is alleged to be still unpaid. Yesterday forenoon Deputy Sheriff Gala, on an order of arrest issued by Judge Pratt in the Supreme Court, arrested Williamson, who had removed to this city to reside. He was held in \$500 bad for trial.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Francis G. Colburg and Frederic Plate, charged its surrailer about 100 dozen kit gloves into this cort on the symmetral abounds, were committed, repressay, by Commissioner Raysupert, to

CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

CALCADAR - THE DATE.

60 by Magnite Act agt The Mayor of S. F.
67. In the matter, &c., of Miles.
101. Puters agt Preidenberst, 167. Hall art, Travis et al. 142. Stocker et al. agt Smith 169. Debeis agt Smith 169. Debeis agt Smith 169. Debeis agt Smith.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

FRIDAY, June 25.

Mails for Newfoundland slose at the New-Lord Post-Office every Meaday and Friday at 6 is in. Speamship saits from Portland, Ma., or
Tresday and Naturchy at 6 ps. in. Due New Fook Priday, at 6 p.
A Mail for Indian, M. N., is closed at the New-Fook Priday, at 6 p.
A Mail for Indian, M. N., is closed at the New-Fook Priday cat 6 p.
Mails for Great British and Penne only via Queenstown and Liverpool,
by the steamship Gaello, close at 12 m. A Supplimentary Mail
for double-postage letters and princed matter is closed at 2 p. m., and
on White Shar Dock. Faronia Forty, James City, At 2,40 p. m.
Scennicht sails at 5 p. m.

on White Ster Pools, Favous Petry, sense Care, a sea p. S. Scannish sails at 3 n. m.

Per Glosed Mails for the Continent of Europe via Brensen. by the teamphin Hermann, mails close at 11 n. m. A Souphine-postage letters and printed matter is closed at 1 to m. and for double-postage letters and printed matter is closed at 1 to m. and the Per foot of Third-at., Hobboxen, for all Europe, at 1:40 p. m.

Steamship sails at 2 p. m.

A Privet German and Prestin closes Mail is seen by this line.

A Privet German and Prestin closes Mail is seen by this line.

A Will close at 5:30 a. m. Steamship sails at 7:30 a. m., from Pier Na. 50, N. H.

N. N. H. Mails for Havana direct, and Mexico, by the steamship Cuba close of

All Mails chose at 11 o'Clock a m. The case-Othon is open from 9 a.

All Mails chose at 11 o'Clock a m. and on Pier Su. 3 N. St., 41 11 50 a.

Mails for her West to scannish City of Sun Antonile, close at 2 p.

Scannish satis at 3 n. st. from Pier No. 20 is R.

All Mails chose at 11 o'Clock a m. The case-Othon is open from 9 a.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF SEW-JORK

CLEARED.

Steamship City of Reistol (Br.), Delirante, Theoreas, John G. Dale, I.

Steamship Prices (Gr.), Meley, Hamburg, &c., Karlavan & Co.

Steamship Cole (Gr.), Meley, Hamburg, &c., Karlavan & Co.

Steamship Cole (Gr.), Meley, Hamburg, &c., Pon., Forewood & Co.

Steamship Cole (Graphin, Pillips, Havran, P. Aletsadre & Son.

Steamship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphus, Larihand Steamship Co.

Steamship Birges, Johnson, Perkind, J. F. Ames.

Steamship Birges, Johnson, Perkindightus, Win, P. Civile & Co.

Steamship Birges, Johnson, Perkindightus, W. P. Civile & Co.

Steamship Glaume, Isaar, Chessen, Savanah, W. R. Garrison,

Steamship Column, Lawan, Marselon, Halledelma, W. P. Civile,

Steamship Column, Lawan, Marselon, Perkindightus, W. P. Civile,

Steamship Column, Lawan, Marselon, Perkindightus, W. P. Civile,

Steamship Column, Lawan, Marselon, Haven, Sirkti, Son & Co.

Berg Marsell, Eight, Joh, Henerara, L. & P. Arrastrog,

Brig Anna Mitchell, Shaw, Perk Johnson, Snow & Barrons,

Brig Anna Mitchell, Shaw, Perk Johnson, Snow & Engrost,

Brig Anna Mitchell, Shaw, Perk Johnson, Snow & Engrost,

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Brig Anna Mitchell, Shaw, Perk Johnson, Snow & Engrost,

Brig Anna Anna Mitchell, Shaw, Perk Johnson, Snow & Engrost,

Brig Anna Anna Mitchell, Shaw, Perk Johnson, Brigot, Eng., Dallett, Blate

Hrig A. B. Patierson (B.C.), Johnson, Bristol. Eng. Headerson Bres. Scir. P. Goswin. W sterbury. Shamford, Blamford, Manufacturing Co. Schr. P. Goswin. W sterbury. Shamford, Blamford, Manufacturing Co. Schr. Marr F. Pihe, Good Portland. Schr. Pennet, Phresidene. Providence.
Schr. Listhella, Benton, Humacos, J. B. Ontwin & Co. Schr. Garland, Linder, New-Haven, Rackett & Brook.
Schr. Garland, Linder, New-Haven, Rackett & Brook.
Schr. J. P. Chandler (Br.), Ferris, Paradoco, B. E. De Wolf & Co. Schr. John McCambross, Coullon, Alexandria, &c., J. B. Gager.
ARRIVED.
Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Pertiand, with miles, and pass, by J. F. Ames.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Fertiand, with more an inAmone.

Bark George W. Jones (of Yarmouth, N. S.), Robinson, Londonderry
June S, va Gow Bar July 12, in belluck.

Bark Germana (ter.), Stolp, Lette 74 days, with wines.

Bark Petre, Bahre, Branswick, Ga. Editor, With vellew pine.

Schoolsensen—Blyrar and Control of Park Winds.

Post Boy, Erminwick, Ga. Herrick Richmond.

Trade Wind, Georgelowa, D. C. T. W. H. White, Georgelowa,

Breene, Alexandria,

Barbara, Virginia.

NAVAL.

Arrived United States practice atcamer Bortone, Lint Commander accornich, from Philadelphia.

Boeros, July 24.—Arrivel, steamships Leopald, from Phitadelphis;
Neptune, from New York; bark T. C. Jones, from Leghern, brize C. S.
Packard, from Port Roya, S. C.; Aquidance, from Pessagvain; Placed,
from longua; schrs. M. C. Mosely, from Module; Mary Freeland, from
Parangonia.

PORTRESS MONROR, Va., July 24 -- Passed in for Baltimore, barks

FORTRESS MONROR, Vs., July 24.—Passed in for Balbanore, barks George S. Bunt carcaness on board), themberels, from the West folies; brig Herry, from Matalana, schre, Georgette, from the West indice; brig Herry, from Matalana, Schreibert, Georgette, from the west indice; Pales, from the Thomas, Coultry, from Matalanas. Passed out, schr. Southa Hasson, for St. Thomas.

Lewes, Del., July 24.—Arrived steamship City Point, from New-York, Bully 29. arrived steamship Arragon, Capt. Westers, from New-York July 29. arrived here to-day.

Livernoot, July 24.—The Allan Line steamship Nestorian, Capt. Watts, from Baitmore July 10, bas arrived here.

QUERSNYOWS, July 24.—The tunned Line steamship Samsria. Capt. Billings, from New-York July 24.—The tunned Line steamship Samsria. Capt. Georgical Samsria, Capt. Georgical Samsr o'clock this morning.

The American steamship Pennsylvania, Capt. Sumner, from Philadelphia July 12, for Liserpuol, arrived here at an early hour this morning

SPOKEN.
Ship Hamilton Fish, from Liverpool for New York, July 6, ht. 48 41. 25 33.

Hara Maggie L. Carvill (Br.), from Liverpool for Philadelphia, July 164 44 no. 16.

hat 44 no. 16.

hat Vicco (lin), from Liverpool for Charleston, July 5, lat. 44 % ion. 12. Hen (Br.), from London for San Francisco, July 5, lat. 9 S., lon. 2d W. N., Ioa. 9 52 W.

For Lakes Ship Some ser 2018 20004